

but he showed by his manner how much he was hurt. A such times by a few concessions, Kate would restore him to good humor, but perhaps on a very next day, she would commit her old fault again.

"And Kate, you are a fine girl at last," she said, "you have been so long with your companions to her. You are engaged to George Alcott—you needn't curl your lips for you can't deceive me any longer—I had it from his own sister."

Now if there was any one whom Kate wished to conceal her engagement from, it was this gossiping girl, who had often annoyed her excessively by trying to pry into her affairs. She knew if Caroline Wharton once became acquainted with her arrangement, the news would be a common topic everywhere before night. Thinking only of this Kate without exactly denying her engagement, began to ridicule George Alcott, and did it so effectively that Miss Wharton was convinced she had been misinformed.

"I know it is not true," said the gossip, "on that very evening, in a large circle of friends. You should have heard what fun Kate made of George Alcott, how she mimicked his voice, and quizzed his bow, and imitated his way of shutting his eyes, just like a mole, as she said—you know he is short-sighted. And now only think that no later than this morning, Mr. Alcott's own sister told me they were engaged—how could she be so regardless of the truth? But then you know, the Alcotts would all give their little fingers to bring about the match."

Just at this instant, unperceived by the speaker, George Alcott himself unexpectedly entered the room. His face became livid when he heard his mistress' abuse of himself thus freely commented on—but he actually trembled with passion when Caroline Wharton proceeded to charge his sister with a wanton falsehood. His first impulse was to break in to the group, to defend his sister's fame, and then to renounce forever all claim to Kate's hand. But after a moment's reflection, he felt he could not control himself sufficiently for this; and, aware that violence of tone or gesture would only make him a laughing stock, he turned on his heel and left the apartment.

Once in his own room, however, he became calmer. Yet his indignation against Kate did not decrease, for this last insult was the drop that made the cup run over. He felt that he had borne much from her—more, indeed, than a high-spirited man ought—but his love, which amounted to idolatry, had constantly invented excuse for her hitherto. Now, however, the long accumulating conviction that, with such a woman he never could be happy; forced itself irresistibly upon him. "No, I must be loved by one who will never make a jest of me—I shall cease to respect her if she can mock me," he said, "henceforth, Kate, though once dear, you and I must be only distant acquaintances—Even if I could forgive you the injury to me, I cannot overlook the insult to my sister."

He did not write to Kate that evening, but he waited until next day in order that he might not be hasty, when, being more than ever assured of this course of conduct, he penned her a letter, in which after telling her how much her habit of ridiculing him and those he loved had annoyed him during their long acquaintance, he concluded by narrating this last instance of her fatal practice, and the manner in which it had come to his ears.

"After having acted thus," he said, "I am convinced that you do not love me, at least not as I must be loved by the woman who is to be my wife. My feelings for you have always been such that I could not have turned you into ridicule. But all that is over, I am firmly convinced that I could not be happy with a satirical wife. Farewell."

George Alcott was true to his word; and about two years after united himself to an admirable, engaging young lady, of sound sense and useful acquirements. Kate is still unmarried, and will probably remain so.

What can the Know-Nothings Accomplish!

To show the utter recklessness and the humbuggery of the Know-Nothings, we propose to discuss with them, their avowed leading principles, and to show that they are utterly impracticable—that they cannot carry out a single one of cherished measures. There is not one thing they propose to do that is not in direct violation of the constitutions of the United States and of the State of Kentucky; and to accomplish their object, certain clauses in both constitutions must be repealed! We are aware that the masses of the K. N.'s are sincere and well meaning men. They believe they are acting for the good of themselves and their country, but at the same time, it seems to us, they do not understand the nature of the principles they avow and advocate. If it can be shown to them that those principles cannot be carried out, that their plan is not feasible, and that even if they are successful, they will abandon an organization whose foundation stone is nothing but humbuggery, and must soon fall to pieces.

With copies of the constitutions of the United States and of Kentucky before us, and with the avowed leading principles of the Know-Nothings in our minds, we will state the case plainly, calmly and dispassionately, and appeal to them to read and reflect; and then we will feel assured they must come to the same conclusion we ourselves have done—that they cannot accomplish any of the objects they seek.

As we understand it, the two great leading principles of the K. N. party, are first the repeal or modification of the naturalization laws, secondly the passage of a law prohibiting Roman Catholics from

holding any office of honor, trust, or profit, within the gift of the people. To accomplish these objects, the constitutions of the United States and of the several States must be changed or abolished. The first of these, the repeal of the naturalization laws, would in fact accomplish anything, for the simple reason that each State in the Union claims and has the undoubted right to regulate the qualifications of its own voters. There is a difference between a citizen and a voter.—The naturalization laws of the United States fix the qualifications of citizenship, while the separate States fix the qualifications of their own voters; as, for instance, in Indiana, State, is allowed to vote after being in the State for a period of two years. In Illinois by its constitution, they are allowed to vote after a residence of six months. This is a States right doctrine, and is claimed by all of the States of the Union. It cannot be denied them. They have the right, and they will exercise it, of regulating the qualifications of their own voters.—This being the case, what then would a repeal of the naturalization laws by Congress amount to?—Why, absolutely nothing. It would leave the question just where it now is, in the power and control of the several States.

The constitution of the United States says, in section 21 of article 4th "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

Now, by the constitution of the State of Illinois a foreigner becomes a citizen and a voter after having resided within that State six months, and if he should come to Kentucky to reside, he would, by this clause of the constitution of the United States, be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of a citizen of Illinois; that is, after a residence of two years in Kentucky, he would unquestionably be entitled to a vote. What then can the K. N.'s accomplish by a repeal of the naturalization laws of the United States?—nothing, or worse than nothing. If Congress should modify them, and extend the period of probation to fifty years, it would be of no avail, the right to regulate the qualifications of their own citizens and voters, would still remain with the States, and they would accordingly exercise it.

But it is of the religious test which the Know Nothings seek to impose upon the country, that we wish now more particularly to speak. They cannot accomplish this object without a complete and radical alteration of the constitutions of the United States and of Kentucky. Section 3d of article 6th of the constitution of the United States, says:

"The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

The constitution of Kentucky, recognizing the same principle, says in sections 5 and 6 of article 13th:

"That all men have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man shall be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; that no human authority ought in any case whatever, to control or interfere with the right of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious societies or modes of worship."

"That the civil rights, privileges, or capacities of any citizen shall in no wise be diminished or enlarged on account of his religion."

It is scarcely necessary to comment on the monstrous absurdity of supposing that the Know Nothings can accomplish either of their two great objects. A repeal or modification of the naturalization laws, would be as far from carrying out their views as pole is from pole.—To put in force their religious test of qualification for office, the constitutions of the United States and of Kentucky must be altered! Are the people prepared for this?

Unless a revolution occurs in Kentucky, it will be nearly six years before the people have a right to change or alter their present constitution. The Know Nothings can accomplish nothing until that is done. For what can be more plain than the language of our constitution, "that the civil rights or capacities of any citizen shall in no wise be diminished or enlarged on account of his religion?" Do not the Know Nothings of Kentucky seek to proscrib all Catholics from office within the borders of the Commonwealth? Can they do it without changing and altering our constitution? Are they in favor of calling a new convention in 1860 to give us another constitution? Are they in favor of a convention of the States to change the present constitution of the United States? Yet, both of these things must be done before their objects can be accomplished. Come out gentlemen of the K. N. press of Kentucky and answer us. Don't be mealy-mouthed. Speak out plainly and distinctly: don't shrink, dodge, or quibble, but tell us in plain English, are you in favor of changing the constitutions of the United States and of Kentucky to accomplish your aims and ends? or whether you think they are not good enough as they are without change or modification? Please answer us.—Yeoman.

In another column we publish the prospectus of our esteemed friend M. CARTER of the Paducah Journal, who proposes to publish an anti-know-nothing Journal, at our old stamping ground, Bardonia, in this State. He has our best wishes, and we will take pleasure in acting as his agent in this vicinity. (Georgetown Herald.)

Much obliged to you, friend French, for this additional testimonial of your friendship for us. If we can ever favor you in any way, just indicate it.—Bardonia Gazette.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Baltic.

NEW YORK, May 18, P. M.—The Baltic arrived this evening, with 160 passengers.

Lord Raglan admits that the bombardment has not produced the result looked for.

The impression in England is that the siege will be abandoned for the present, and the whole of Kamsch and Balaklava will be left for the defense. A few corps of the main portion of the allies would try to penetrate the interior and cut off the supplies from Sevastopol, and then completely invest the town.

Numerous reinforcements were constantly reaching the allies. The French reserve of 80,000 men in Constantinople were effecting to be sent to Balaklava.

BALAKLAVA, 5th.—The allies are gaining ground, and all of the Russian outworks have been broken. Summary engagements were frequent and large numbers of Russian mortars and many prisoners taken.

Sevastopol dates are to the 4th. Napoleon escaped assassination on the evening of the 28th ult. An Italian fired two pistols at him, while riding on horseback. Personal revenge was said to be the object.

There is nothing in this siege to warrant a result.

The position of the allies is regarded as critical notwithstanding the advantages gained.

The firing slackened on the 28th so as not to exhaust the ammunition.

An immense Russian force is reported concentrating near Sevastopol. It is said to be 100,000 strong.

Telegraph communications with the Crimea continue.

Lord John Russell had reached London from Vienna.

The British budget had passed both Houses.

The King of Prussia was ill of fever.

The Russian official accounts of the 24th represent the damage sustained as but little account, which was actively repaired, while the skirmishes were generally successful.

The loss sustained by the garrison on the 11th was seven sub-batteries, 436 men killed, 6 superior, 34 subaltern officers, and 1,899 wounded.

The English captured the first Russian rifle on the night of the 17th. It was a desperate encounter. Col. Graham Egerton, a field officer, in command, was killed.

On the 20th an attack was made on the 2nd Russian rifleman, and they abandoned the pit almost immediately, according to the statement of two Polish deserters. One hundred thousand Russians were in the vicinity of Sevastopol, 60,000 of whom arrived from Sevastopol.

The forts on the north side of the harbor had taken part in the cannonade, carrying the shots clear into the line.

Dispatches reached the British government which were a few hours later, but it was not generally communicated although weighty questions were asked in Parliament. The ministers had declared that they should exercise due discretion in the publication of the news.

Lord John Russell had reappeared in his seat in Parliament, and Drouyn de L'Huys had returned to Paris. Russell stated in substance that protocols would be submitted to Parliament.

LATEST.—A short engagement occurred on the night of the 18th.

The front and left attacked the whole Russian rifle, fifty of which were taken, together with eight light mortars, and two hundred prisoners. The whole affair was brilliant for the allies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2d.—Stratford De Redcliffe has returned to Constantinople.

Mahomet Ali has been recalled to exile.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—The French, under Gen. Pellissier, attacked the advanced works of the quarantine bastion, and carried them at the point of the bayonet, taking the mortars and establishing themselves in a position.

On the following night the Russians made a sortie to regain their position, and after a sanguinary engagement they were driven back.

The Baltic fleet had left Kiel. The French fleet was about to sail from Cherbourg.

The insurrection in Ukraine, Russia, had extended to three other governments, and twenty landed proprietors with their wives and families, had been destroyed.

At St. Petersburg every article of consumption was selling at famine prices. The British loan bill of £16,000,000 passed on the 1st in the House of Commons, and ordered to be committed to the House of Lords. The monthly report of the board is five days short, as contrasted with the same month last year, showing a falling off of about 1,000,000.

Metals have experienced the greatest decline, owing to the diminished demand for the United States.

Sir John Burgoyne, before Roebuck's Committee, gave some important evidence in relation to the war in the Crimea.

The budget virtually passed both houses, with but little opposition or modification. Throughout a strong feeling was manifested against the ministry.

Indignation meetings regarding the conduct of the war had been held in various places.

The secret of Austria's refusal to act with the Allies, is said to be found in

a threatening dispatch from the Czar. It is that the moment Austria shall irrevocably ally herself to the West, or commit an overt act of hostility against Alexander II, he will place himself at the head of Pan-Slavist movement, and change his title of Emperor of all the Russians into Emperor of all the Slavovians.

Scott County, Ky.

Mr. FREEMAN.—Dear Sir.—I perceive by your paper that L. B. Dickerson, Esq., the nominee of the Democratic Convention which recently convened at Lexington, has positively declined the nomination tendered him by that body. A fact which I regret very much to learn, especially at this crisis of political affairs, when Know Nothingism is attempting to ride rampant over the rights of freemen; the folly, if not the political knavery of which he is fully capable of exposing in his usual forcible and eloquent style.

But as he has declined, and no other Anti-Know Nothing has been called upon to fill his place, I will venture, although a humble individual, to make a suggestion to the Anti-Know Nothings of the 5th Congressional District, with whose feelings and interests I am entirely identified, and for the K. N.'s whose political success I am willing to strain every nerve; to defeat them by any and every honorable means in my power.

The K. N.'s have recently nominated Dr. A. Marshall, (a member of their truly Anti-American party, as a candidate for Congress in this district; Shade of Henry Clay defend us in this! Mr. Marshall, though a very clever gentleman personally, has no political character whatever—he can scarcely be trusted now by his Know Nothing allies, and many of them, no doubt, when it comes to the test, will "kick against the pricks," and turn to the facile advocates of all popular movements, a very cold shoulder. He deserves it even from them, for 'tis but a few years since he was one of the bitterest opponents of their professed principles, and he is only honey fishing them now for the sake of attaining office, for which, unhappily, he has an unstable craving; as the acts of his past political life clearly prove. Now in view of this state of facts, and that the Know Nothings, alas! Whigs, have nominated a Democrat in the 5th district, I would venture to suggest that the patriotic, bold and conservative Anti-Know Nothings of the district, whether they call themselves Democrats or Whigs [for there are many sterling old line Whigs who scorn to identify themselves with the Anti-American party] should, in imitation of their non-illustrious predecessors, "change hands," nominate and elect an old line Whig whose Anti-Know Nothingism is unquestionable.

Such a candidate, Mr. Editor, I believe can be found in the person of D. HOWARD SMITH, Esq.; our former distinguished State Senator; a gentleman of great personal popularity and of sterling worth. He is an old line Whig, of the Henry Clay school; one who scorns a mean and petty attitude; an advocate, as I understand, of the principles of the Nebraska bill, and who as I am credibly informed, repudiates the ultra and Anti-Republican principles of the K. N. party.

Believing him to be the man for the crisis, and that it would be judicious and wise policy on the part of the Anti-Know Nothings of the county, if his principles be as presumed to be in the foregoing remarks, to nominate him as their candidate, and thus exhibit the truly Republican, liberal and patriotic spirit that pervades the Anti-Know Nothing Whigs and Democrats of this district, and thus save from national disgrace the hitherto nobly represented Ashland district, by nominating, supporting and electing a gentleman, who, however ardent and sincere a supporter of Whiggery and its great exponent, has never been free from petty partisan trickery and liberal and courteous in his deportment toward his political opponents.

In behalf of his many warm personal and political friends, the humble writer of this communication would respectfully ask of Mr. S., a response, through the columns of the Herald as to his present political position, and whether such a nomination would be in accordance with his feelings and judgments.

Let my motives should be impugned, Mr. Editor, I beg leave to subscribe myself an uncompromising Anti-Know Nothing.

ANTI-KNOW NOTHING.

A letter from a friend in Garrard informs us that Hon. Samuel Luak—one of the best Whigs in the State—refuses to bow the knee to the Baal of know-nothingism.

We have the same information in regard to the position of Hon. Joseph R. Underwood.

We are rejoiced at this intelligence. Things will all come right in course of time—the tempest that now sweeps the country will spend itself—and the men who stood true to their integrity amid the dangers of the storm, will find an appreciating reward. "Bide your time." This reaction has already commenced.—(Bardonia Gazette.)

Frank, Kennedy, of our place, is elected with out doubt, Commonwealth's Attorney, by a hand some majority over Mr. Boyd. Mr. K. has a majority in Harrison, Boyd's own country. Mr. K. will fill the unexpired term of R. H. Hanson, resigned.

James Paton, [who holds the office by appointment] is elected Clerk by a majority of 549 votes over Wm. Bassett, to fill the unexpired term of James M. Arnold, Esq.—Paris Citizen.

REMOVED DEPART OF THE ALLIES.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, of Tuesday evening, notices in its money article a great depression in the stock market, and assigns as a reason for it: "There has been for several days a rumor that our Government at Washington received some special European advice, by the last steamer, not generally made public. This rumor has now put on a tangible shape, and the news is reported to contain the announcement that the Allies had assailed Sevastopol, and been repulsed with a loss of 40,000 men. This is a most serious blow to the cause of the Allies, and it is said to be the cause of the decline to-day."

The same paper has the following: "A large portion of the receipts of specie per 100,000 consisted of bars and California private coin, which will be shipped without passing through our assay office."

The Atlantic for to-morrow has already \$1,462,000 in specie engaged, and the shipment will probably exceed half a million.

One of the lady readers of the Gazette, Mrs. Henry French, has put into our hands a venerable piece of drapery, supposed to be from fifty to seventy years old, the colors of which are still bright, bearing little evidence of their great age. In these days of Americanization it is a pity to be obliged to see this sturdy stuff of olden manufacture.

The Senate to-day passed this bill, the personal liberty bill. This bill will not be signed by the President, while the Commons' bill.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—The London Dispatch says it has oozed out that the French troops of the line have "shown the white feather," and that all the example, courage and heroism of their leaders cannot "bring them up to the scratch."

Mr. Fillmore is to leave for England in the steamer Atlantic, which sails from New York on the 16th inst.

FOR SALE. At a Bargain for Cash.

A FOUR year Scholarship in the Georgetown College (one of the best in the West) is offered for sale at a reduced rate. The reason for its sale is that it is unavailable to the owner at the present time. The price is \$200; the cost was \$100.

Address the EDITOR, Georgetown, Scott Co., Ky.

VALUABLE BOOKS. JUST RECEIVED.

"COMPLETE FARMER & GARDENER," "PRACTICAL LANDSCAPE GARDENING," "THE RAG BAG," by Willis. "THE ADVENTURES OF FANTAS LEIGH," by Charles Kingsley. "INGENUE," by Dumas. "THE ENGLISH WOMAN IN RUSSIA," "THE CASTLE BUILDERS," by the author of "Heartsease, &c., &c." "THE MODERN HORSE DOCTOR," by Dr. Dadd.

THOS. S. BARKLEY & CO. May 17, 1855-12-17.

Paper Hangings.

A BEAUTIFUL stock of Paper Hangings and Fire Screens, Borders, &c., just received from Eastern Manufacturers.

THOS. S. BARKLEY & CO. May 17, 1855-12-17.

100 Reams assorted Cap, Letter and Note Papers,

FROM the Eastern Manufacturer, and will be sold by the Ream at Jobbers' prices.

THOS. S. BARKLEY & CO. May 17, 1855-12-17.

SKY-LIGHT

Daguerean Gallery.

BY T. I. BURNS.

Where for \$1.00 you can have your picture taken in the most

APPROVED STYLE

OF THE ART.

ROOMS OVER THE STORE OF M. STEVENSON.

Main Street, Georgetown.

May 17, 1855-12-17.

PUBLIC SALE!

I WILL as agent of the Mortgagees of James M. Godman, offer at public sale at Georgetown On Monday, the 18th of June, it being County Court day, the following slaves to-wit: John, Bob, Arch and Henry; Harriett, Jane, Mary and Alice; the said above named slaves are sold by agreement of all parties interested for the purpose of satisfying the debts named in said Mortgage.

TERMS:

Six months credit; the purchaser to give bond with good security negotiable and payable in the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Ky., in Georgetown; bearing interest from date.

WILLIAM D. COLLINS, Agent for said Mortgagees.

R. P. SWELL, Auctioneer.

May 17, 1855-12-17.

TAKEN UP!

AS a runaway, May 5, 1855, a boy who says his name is

and who states that he belongs to Tom Mealy, who resides in the State of Alabama; said boy was arrested in Scott County, about ten miles from Georgetown, near the Cincinnati pike;

he says that he had been hired out on the rail-road to Green and Kenneyda. He is about five feet nine inches high, copper color, about 24 years of age; he wears an old white wool hat, a white cloth overcoat, and blue sattin pants.

The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away, else he will be sold at public auction to pay jail fees &c.

GEORGE TOFFASS, Jailor of Scott county.

May 17, 1855-12-17.

GEORGETOWN & HOPKINS' DEPOT.

REGULAR LINE.

ON and after the 1st of May, I will run my stage to connect with the Levee, Georgetown at 4 1/2 a. m.; return at 11 1/2 a. m.

Leave Georgetown at 1 1/2 p. m.; return at 8 p. m.

OFFICE—GEORGETOWN HOTEL.

R. S. HOPKINS.

May 17, 1855-12-17.

ONE DOLLAR

DAGUERREOTYPES!

J. B. RICHARDSON, FROM J. C. ELROD'S DAGUERREAN ROOMS, LEXINGTON.

WORLD respectfully inform the citizens of Georgetown and Scott county, that he has fitted up a room at the Georgetown Hotel, where he will be prepared to execute all the latest and most approved styles of pictures; his light being the best ever used in Georgetown.

LOCKETS, RINGS AND

BREAST PINS!

filled at the shortest notice and in superior style. All those who desire

"To secure the shadow, Ere the substance fades," would do well to call upon him speedily and procure beautiful and beautiful

LIKENESSES

of beloved friends before they are removed from time to eternity.

Then, as the sun sets at our rooms in Lexington, and the moon rises, and the stars appear, and the pictures of the deceased whenever required; children's pictures taken in a single second.

Rooms opened on Monday, May 7, [Give me a call.]

J. B. RICHARDSON, Georgetown Hotel.

May 17, 1855-12-17.

THE HERALD.

INDEPENDENT—NOT NEUTRAL; No Creed but Truth; No Party but Manhood.

HENRY H. FRENCH, EDITOR.

GEORGETOWN (SCOTT CO.) KY.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1855.

12 CENTS PER COPY.

Judge Fennell, town, paid to No 48 vol 11. 2 00

Rob't Power, Little Eagle, paid to No 48 vol. 11. 175

Leon Johnson, Great Crossings, paid to No 48 vol. 12. 8 00

Job Stevenson, Greenville, Ohio, paid to No 6 vol. 12. 4 00

Joseph S. Rogers, Calloway, Mo. paid to No 12 vol. 12. 1 50

Thos. L. White, town paid to No 10, vol 11. 1 00

R. Barclay, Oxford, paid to No 52 vol. 11. 1 75

James Sinclair, Stamping Ground, paid to No. 13, vol. 11. 60

J. Holding, Leesburg, paid to No 12 vol 11. 3 00

M. C. H. Kirry, Griffe's paid to No 85 vol. 11. 85

R. M. Johnson, White Sulphur paid to No 52 vol. 11. 2 00

We are authorized to announce HIRAM WOOD a candidate for a seat in the lower branch of the next General Assembly of Kentucky.

May 3, 1855-11-10.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS S. PAGE a candidate for the office of Auditor of the State at the ensuing election in August.

March 15, 1855-3-10.

A Plea in Abatement.

IN another part of this paper appears a communication to which we have given an editorial endorsement. The communication and editorial have been in type some days; but we regret exceedingly that we have to utterly repudiate the political sentiments avowed in that communication as well as in our endorsing editorial. Our personal remarks remain in statu quo; we yet retain our personal high consideration of, and warm esteem for, the gentleman alluded to in that communication and editorial; but in view of facts which have come to our knowledge since the penning of that article, with our present fixed views and diametrical opposition to his political position, it would be impossible for us to advocate his election to any office in the gift of the people. While we deeply regret that this is the case, we do not revoke a sentiment we have advanced touching the personality of the gentleman to whom we have allusion; he is, in our estimation, a gentleman sans peur et sans reproche, and if he is not now an "old line Whig," the virtual dissolution of the Whig party by the non-action of the so-called Whig central committee, and other peculiar circumstances, have alone "changed the spirit of his dream."

There remarks will probably satisfy our correspondent, and place him in our own position as regards his candidate; if it does not, and our friend Howard deems it proper or necessary to reply to said communication, we doubt not that he will do it in that frank, manly and straight-forward manner so eminently characteristic of the man.

J. B. Richardson, the skillful Daguerrean artist, will be absent from town until Monday next.

We would direct the attention of those interested, to the card of our friend D. D. Richardson, who proposes to teach the young ladies and gentlemen of this vicinity—

"The poetry of motion!"

